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PATENT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
Washington, D.C. 20231

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of
Inventors: M. Rigdon Lentz
For: **METHOD AND COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATMENT OF CANCERS**

Enclosed are:

- ☒ 1 sheet of informal drawings.
- ☐ An Assignment of the invention to _____ application.
- ☐ A certified copy of a _____ application.
- ☒ An executed Declaration
- ☒ A verified statement to establish small entity status under 37 CFR 1.9 and 37 CFR 1.27
- ☐ Request for Filing a Divisional Application under 37 CFR §1.60.

The filing fee has been calculated as shown below:

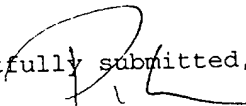
	(Col. 1)	(Col. 2)
FOR:	NO. FILED	NO. EXTRA
BASIC FEE		
TOTAL CLAIMS	16-20 =	0
INDEP CLAIMS	2-3 =	0
<input type="checkbox"/> MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENTED		

SMALL ENTITY	
RATE	FEE
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x 11 =	\$ 0
x 41 =	\$ 0
x135 =	\$
TOTAL	\$395

OTHER THAN A SMALL ENTITY	
RATE	FEE
	\$790
x 22 =	\$
x 82 =	\$
x270 =	\$
TOTAL	\$

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- ☐ Please charge my Deposit Account No. 01-2507 in the amount of \$. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
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 - ☒ Any patent application processing fees under 37 CFR 1.17.
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 - ☒ Any filing fees under 37 CFR 1.16 for the presentation of extra claims.

Respectfully submitted,


Patrea L. Pabst, Reg. No. 31,284

APPLICATION

FOR

UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

BY

M. RIGDON LENTZ

FOR

METHOD AND COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATMENT OF CANCERS

METHOD AND COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATMENT OF CANCERS

Background of the Invention

5 The present invention is generally in the field of enhancing an immune response, and particularly relates to the removal of inhibitors of immune mediators, in combination with anti-angiogenic compounds, cytokines, compounds inducing a procoagulant state, chemotherapeutics and/or radiation.

10 Conventional cancer therapy is based on the use of drugs and/or radiation which kills replicating cells, hopefully faster than the agents kill the patient's normal cells. Surgery is used to reduce tumor bulk, but has little impact once the cancer has metastasized. Radiation is effective only in a localized area.

15 The treatments can in themselves kill the patient, in the absence of maintenance therapy. For example, for some types of cancer, bone marrow transplants have been used to maintain the patient following treatment with otherwise fatal amounts of chemotherapy. Efficacy has not been proven for treatment of solid tumors, however. "Cocktails" of different chemotherapeutic agents and combinations of very high doses of chemotherapy with restorative agents, for example, granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor ("GM-CSF"), erythropoietin, thrombopoietin
20 granulocyte stimulating factor, ("G-CSF"), macrophage colony stimulating factor ("M-CSF") and stem cell factor ("SCF") to restore platelet and white cell levels, have been used to treat aggressive cancers. Even with the supportive or restrictive therapy, side effects are severe.

25 Other treatments have been tried in an attempt to improve mortality and morbidity. Vaccines to stimulate the patient's immune system have been attempted, but not with great success. Various cytokines, alone or in

combination, such as tumor necrosis factor, interferon gamma, and interleukin-2 ("IL-2") have been used to kill cancers, but have not produced cures. More recently, anti-angiogenic compounds such as thalidomide have been tried in compassionate use cases and shown to cause tumor remission. In animal studies, compounds inducing a procoagulant state, such as an inhibitor of protein C, have been used to cause tumor remission. New studies have shown that inhibitors of cytokine receptors, such as tumor necrosis factor receptors ("TNF-Rs") which are released in a soluble form from tumor cells, in high concentrations relative to normal cells, may restore the immune system's attack on the tumor cells (Jablonska and Peitruska, Arch. Immunol. Ther. Exp. (Warsz) 1997, 45(5-6), 449-453; Chen, et al., J. Neuropathol. Exp. Neurol. 1997, 56(5), 541-550).

U.S. Patent No. 4,708,713 to Lentz describes an alternative method for treating cancer, involving ultrapheresis to remove compounds based on molecular weight, which promotes an immune attack on the tumors by the patient's own white cells.

Despite all of these efforts, many patients die from cancer; others are terribly mutilated. It is unlikely that any one therapy will be effective to cure all types of cancer.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a method and compositions for treatment of solid tumors.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a method and compositions that does not involve non-selective, extremely toxic, systemic chemotherapy.

Summary of the Invention

A method to treat cancer uses ultrapheresis, refined to remove compounds of less than 120,000 daltons molecular weight, followed by administration of replacement fluid, to stimulate the patient's immune system to attack solid tumors. In the preferred embodiment, the patient is

ultrapheresed using a capillary tube ultrafilter or parallel plate filter having a molecular weight cutoff of 120,000 daltons, sufficient to filter at least one blood volume. The preferred replacement fluid is ultrapheresed normal plasma. The patient is preferably treated daily for three weeks, diagnostic tests conducted to verify that there has been shrinkage of the tumors, then the treatment regime is repeated.

The treatment is preferably combined with an alternative therapy, for example, treatment with an anti-angiogenic compound, one or more cytokines such as TNF, gamma interferon, other interferons, or IL-2, or a procoagulant compound. The treatment increases the inflammation against tumors by allowing cytokines, such as TNF, to work effectively. This provides a basis for an improved effect when combined with any treatment that enhances cytokine activity against the tumors, for example, treatments using alkylating agents, doxyrubicin, carboplatinum, cisplatinum, and taxol, and other drugs which may be synergistic in effect with "unblocked" cytokines. Alternatively, the ultrapheresis treatment can be combined with local chemotherapy, systemic chemotherapy, and/or radiation.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figures 1 and 2 are schematics of the system for ultrapheresis.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The methods and devices disclosed herein are useful for treatment of patients with cancer, immune-mediated disorders, chronic parasitism, some viral diseases, and other disorders characterized by elevated levels of TNF receptors or inhibitors to IL-2, IL-6, gamma interferon, or other pro-inflammatory signals as well as white cell activation. Examples demonstrate efficacy in treating cancer patients.

I. Ultrapheresis

A. Ultrapheresis System

1. Filters

The filter must be biocompatible, and suitable for contact with blood, without causing excessive activation of platelets or clotting. Devices will typically be either parallel plate filters or capillary membrane filters. These can be adapted from devices currently in use for kidney dialysis. The capillary membrane filters will typically have a surface area of between about 0.25 and 1 m² for use with children and between about 1 and 3 m² for use with adults. The parallel plate filters will typically have a surface area in the range from 0.1 and 2 cm²/ml of blood to be filtered.

The filter membranes will typically be a biocompatible or inert thermoplastic such as polycarbonate, polytetrafluorethylene (Teflon^R), polypropylene, ethylene polyvinyl alcohol or polysulfone, having a pore size typically of between 0.02 and 0.05 microns in a capillary membrane filter and of between 0.04 and 0.08 microns in a parallel plate filter. The actual pore size that yields the desired cutoff of approximately 120,000 daltons is determined based on the fluid flow geometry, shear forces, flow rates, and surface area. The effective cutoff for a capillary membrane filter with a pore size of 0.03 microns is 120,000 daltons, with a sieving coefficient of between 10 and 30%. This results in only a trivial amount of IgG being removed from the patient's blood. The filter membrane should be less than about 25 microns, preferably less than about 10 microns, thick. The permeable membrane should not cause blood clotting or otherwise react with the blood.

A preferred membrane is one in which the pores are made by electron beams directed perpendicularly to the surface because the size and density of the pores can be accurately controlled in this manner. The pores are essentially circular in cross section so the effective pore size is the actual pore size. The effective pore size of ultrafiltered media having pores with

non-circular cross sections shall be the diameter of a circular pore which will pass molecules or other components of an equivalent size to the molecules or other components which pass through the filter medium in question.

Suitable devices can be obtained from Asahi Chemical Company, Japan, and Kuraray Co., Ltd, 1-12-39, Umeda, ite-ku, Osaka 530, Japan.

Staged filters can also be used, which have different pore sizes and/or geometries or surfaces areas, to provide for a "staggered" removal of materials from the blood. Alternatively, although not at this time preferred, one can use differential centrifugation, to provide for an appropriate separation of blood components. Specific absorbing columns can also be employed to selectively remove specific cytokine and cellular inhibitors from the filtered plasma so that the ultrafiltrate (treated plasma) can be returned to the patient.

2. Process Controls and Fluid Handling

The patient will typically be connected to the blood processing device using standard intravenous tubing, with connections similar to those used for plateletpheresis, so that blood can be removed from the patient at one site and returned at another. The tubing is connected to a pump that controls the flow rate so that in the preferred embodiment one blood volume (based on approximately 7% of the total body weight) is processed over a period of approximately 2 ½ hours. The filtrate is then returned from the filtration device to the patient at the second site. Standard microprocessor controls can be used to regulate the blood flow, for example, by monitoring the volume of the blood products being removed, in combination with flow rate monitors and pump speed.

The entire system should first be flushed with saline and then treated with an anticoagulant or anticlotting agent, such as sodium heparin, to be sure that there are no locations within the system where blood clotting can occur. Moreover, small amounts of anticoagulants should be continually

introduced into the blood stream directed to the ultrafilter to ensure than no clotting occurs during the filtration process. All of the surfaces of the system which come in contact with the blood and fluids which are infused into the patient must be sterilized prior to commencing treatment.

Figure 1 illustrates a system for ultrapheresis. Blood is removed from a patient by means of a venous catheter **10** with the distal lead **11** thereof disposed in the superior vena cava **12** leading to the patient's heart **13**. The blood passes through conduit **14** to a drip chamber **15** and then into pump **16** which controls the pressure of the blood to the separation unit **17**, preferably an ultrafilter as shown, through conduit **18**. A pressure gauge **19** is provided on conduit **14** to continually monitor arterial pressure. A syringe pump **20** feeds an anti-clotting drug such as sodium heparin to conduit **18** to prevent the clotting of blood in the ultrafilter **17**. In the ultrafilter **17** the blood stream passes over the ultrafilter medium or membrane **21** under pressure. The blood fraction including the low molecular weight components passes through the membrane **21** and is discharged as permeate through conduit **22**. The retentate or treated blood containing the high molecular weight components, which include whole blood cells and platelets, is discharged into conduit **23** which ultimately leads back to the patient. Volumetric pump **27** passes a controlled amount of permeate to a container **28** for containment and for measuring. Volumetric pump **30**, which is preferably the same type and capacity as pump **27**, pumps replacement fluid from a container **31** to conduit **32**, which directs the fluid to conduit **23** where it mixes with the retentate or treated blood. The treated blood and other components are returned to the patient through venous catheter **34**, the distal or discharge end of which is disposed in the brachiocephalic vein. The volumetric pumps **27** and **30** are preferably set either to pump the same total amount of fluid or to pump at the same rate, so that the same volume of fluid which is removed from the

patient's blood stream as permeate is returned as replacement fluid. The blood stream in conduit 23 is passed through filter 36 to remove clots or other debris from the blood stream. A drip chamber 37 ensures that no significant quantities of air enter the patient's blood stream. A pressure gauge 38 is provided to continually monitor venous blood pressure.

Figure 2 illustrates another embodiment wherein blood removed from a patient is first passed through conduit 30 to a first ultrafilter 31 to selectively separate a blood fraction with components having molecular weights less than about 1,000,000 Daltons. The retentate from this ultrafiltration which contains the high molecular weight components is returned through conduit 32 to the patient. The permeate from the first ultrafilter 30 is passed through conduit 33 to a second ultrafilter 34 where a blood fraction having a molecular weight below 30,000 is removed from the permeate stream from the first ultrafilter 30. The permeate from the second ultrafilter 34, which contains the very low molecular weight components such as salts and nutrients may be returned to the patient through conduit 38. The retentate from the second ultrafilter which contains blocking factors, IgG immunoglobulins and other components is discharged through conduit 36 and 13.

Blood should be pumped through the ultrafilter unit at sufficient pressure to cause the blood components having the immunosuppressive effects to pass through the filter but at a velocity which will not excessively shear or otherwise damage the blood cells passing over the membrane. Generally it has been found that the ratio of the area of the membrane to the amount of blood treated per hour should be within about 0.1 to 2 cm/mL. Differential pressure across the membrane should range from about 2 to 20 mM Hg.

3. Replacement Fluids

The patient must receive replacement fluids following filtration. The preferred replacement fluid is ultrapheresis normal plasma, for example, expired plasma obtained from the Red Cross, which has been filtered using the same filter as used to treat the patient. Alternatively, the patient can be administered normal albumin, or fresh frozen plasma diluted with saline.

II. **Treatment with Adjuvant Therapies**

Standard ultrapheresis is conducted over a period of time until a positive indication is observed. This is typically based on diagnostic tests which show that there has been some reduction in tumor size or which suggests tumor inflammation. The patient is preferably treated daily for three weeks, diagnostic tests conducted to verify that there has been shrinkage of the tumors and/or inflammation, then the treatment regime is repeated.

Surgical (or vacuum) removal of necrotic material may be required prior to or during treatment to avoid toxicity associated with high tumor burden.

This procedure has been demonstrated to cause a significant response (greater than 50% reduction in size of tumors) in a variety of solid tumors in approximately 50% of patients who have failed all other treatment modalities. A tumor specific inflammatory response provoked by ultrapheresis has been documented in approximately 75% of patients in metastatic melanoma clinical trials. This inflammation is characterized by redness, swelling, warmth, and tenderness and is confined to tumors only. There has been no associated injury to non-cancerous tissue. This tumor specific inflammatory response has led to a 50% or greater reduction in the size of tumors in 50% of patients studied so far. Clinical trials have also demonstrated a 44% major reduction of tumor metastases in human breast cancer and prostate cancer.

Tumor specific inflammation has been observed in patients with metastatic colon cancer, ovarian cancer, lung cancer, head and neck cancer, cervical and endometrial cancers. In some cases, this inflammation has been followed by significant tumor regressions in each tumor type. The significance of response in such diverse tumor types strongly suggests that ultrapheresis modifies the patient's response to the tumor in favor of successful immunologic control of the tumor. Types of tumors that are particularly sensitive to the ultrapheresis include epithelial tumors, sarcomas, melanomas and glioblastomas.

It would clearly be advantageous to cause complete remissions. Based on the presumed mechanism that the process is removing immune inhibitors produced by the tumors, especially inhibitors of cytokines and other immune mediators, it is possible to treat the patients with adjuvant or combination therapies, that enhance the results achieved with the ultrapheresis. TNF-alpha and beta receptors are thought to be particularly important immune inhibitors. Therefore, compounds which enhance TNF activity are particularly preferred. These include anti-angiogenic compounds, such as thalidomide, procoagulant compounds, cytokines and other immunostimulants. Standard chemotherapeutic agents and/or radiation can also be used with the ultrapheresis.

A. Anti-Angiogenic Compounds

Any anti-angiogenic compound can be used. Exemplary anti-angiogenic compounds include O-substituted fumagillol and derivatives thereof, such as TNP-470, described in U.S. Patent No. 5,135,919, 5,698,586, and 5,290,807 to Kishimoto, et al.; angiostatin and endostatin, described in U.S. Patent No. 5,290,807, 5,639,725 and 5,733,876 to O'Reilly; thalidomide, as described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,629,327 and 5,712,291 to D'Amato; and other compounds, such as the anti-invasive factor, retinoic acid, and paclitaxel, described in U.S. Patent No. 5,716,981

to Hunter, et al., and the metalloproteinase inhibitors described in U.S. Patent No. 5,713,491 to Murphy, et al. Thalidomide is administered once daily, 200 mg orally.

B. Procoagulant Compounds

Protein C is a vitamin K-dependent plasma protein zymogen to a serine protease. Upon activation it becomes a potent anticoagulant. Activated protein C acts through the specific proteolysis of the procoagulant cofactors, factor VIIIa and factor Va. This activity requires the presence of another vitamin K-dependent protein, protein S, calcium and a phospholipid (presumably cellular) surface. As described in Hemostasis and Thrombosis: Basic Principles and Clinical Practice 2nd Ed., Colman, R.W., et al., p. 263 (J.B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, PA 1987), protein C circulates in a two-chain form, with the larger, heavy chain bound to the smaller light chain through a single disulfide link. Protein C is activated to activated protein C (APC). Thrombin is capable of activating protein C by the specific cleavage of the Arg¹²-Leu¹³ bond in the heavy chain. *In vivo*, in the presence of physiological concentrations of calcium, the rate of this activation is enhanced dramatically when thrombin is bound to the endothelial cell cofactor, thrombomodulin. Matschiner, et al., Current Advances in Vitamin K Research, pp. 135-140, John W. Suttie, ed. (Elsevier Science Publishing Co., Inc. 1988) have further reviewed the role of the Vitamin K dependent proteins in coagulation.

Blockage of the natural anticoagulant pathways, in particular the protein C pathway, uses the natural procoagulant properties of the tumor to target the tumor capillaries for microvascular thrombosis, leading to hemorrhagic necrosis of the tumor, as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,147,638 to Esmon, et al. Examples of such compounds include anti-protein C and anti-protein S.

C. Cytokines

The biologic activity and clinical effectiveness of pro-inflammatory cytokines is augmented by ultrapheresis in the patient with cancer and other states of acquired immune tolerance. Specifically, both TNF alpha and TNF beta, in doses of between approximately 100 to 500 micrograms per meter squared body surface area (M2BSA), can enhance the immune reaction in aggressive tumors. Monocyte and lymphocyte activation is augmented by INF-alpha, INF-beta and gamma. The IL-1 and IL-2 receptor antagonists are removed by ultrapheresis and thereby upregulate the *in vivo* activity of these cytokines. An 80 kD glycoprotein, which is responsible for inhibiting blastoid transformation in advanced malignancy, chronic infectious disease and pregnancy, has recently been found, and appears to be responsible for the loss of delayed hypersensitivity reactions in these diseases, which is removed by this process. This is significant because in removing this type of suppression, vaccines of all types will work better. Dosage regimes for IFN-alpha and beta are 3 M units subcutaneous three times a week up to 20 M units/M2 BSA daily. Interferon-gamma is administered in a dosage of between 100 to 1000 micgms per day.

D. Anti-TNF receptor molecules.

It is well established that TNF receptor 1 and TNF receptor 2 molecules are shed by tumor cells, and that these molecules appear to inhibit immune mediated attack by the host on the tumor cells. The ultrapheresis is believed to remove the majority of these soluble receptors. Additional, and/or selective, removal of these molecules can be obtained using antibody, or antibody fragments (single chain, recombinant, or humanized), immunoreactive against the receptor molecules. In the preferred embodiment, these antibodies are immobilized on the ultrapheresis membrane filters, using standard antibody coupling techniques. In the most preferred embodiment, the antibody is reactive with the carboxy-terminus of the shed

receptor molecules, thereby avoid concerns with signal transduction by the receptor is still present on the cell surface.

E. Chemotherapeutic Agents

Preferred chemotherapeutic agents are those which are synergistic with TNF, for example, alkylating agents, doxorubicin, carboplatinum, cisplatinum, and tamoxifen. Tamoxifen plays a role not only in blocking of estrogen receptors but also certain growth factor receptors such as epidermal derived growth factor ("EDGF"), fibroblast derived growth factor ("FDGF"), tumor derived growth factor ("TDGF"), TDGF- β and platelet derived growth factor ("PDGF") and therefore may be complementary to inflammation against cancers provoked by ultrapheresis.

F. Radiation

Radiation therapy is destructive of normal tissue, causing tumors to die partially by an inflammatory attack. Ultrapheresis allows the use of lower doses of radiation to kill residual tumor cells and spare normal tissue. In a preferred method, ultrapheresis is used as the initial therapy, followed by radiation at approximately one-half of the normal dosages. It is well established that TNF kills tumor cells by generating free oxygen radicals, hydroxyl radicals and halide ions, and that radiation therapy generates carbonium ions in tissue. Therefore the combination of the two is more effective in killing cancer cells than either alone.

III. Examples

Example 1: Treatment of A Patient with Metastatic Leiomyosarcoma with Ultrapheresis.

Mrs. J.K. is a 43 year old lady with metastatic leiomyosarcoma with six (6) lung metastases all of which developed within one month of surgery on both lungs to remove tumors. These tumors had also failed methotrexate, adriamycin, ifosfomide, and dactinomycin.

She received 24 ultrapheresis procedures with no side effects. One month later, CAT scan revealed only four (4) tumors and these were reduced in size by 50%.

Example 2: Treatment of Patients with Breast Cancer by Ultrapheresis and Thalidomide.

Mrs. J.R. is a 44 year old lady who had metastatic breast cancer that had failed radiation therapy and treatment with chemotherapeutic agents: cytoxan, adriamycin, 5-FU, taxol, cis-platin, navalbine, tamoxofin and arimedex. Tumor at the time of ultrapheresis was documented in lungs, bone and skin of the entire left anterior and lateral chest.

She was treated with 15 ultrapheresis procedures over a three week period. She experienced marked inflammation in the tumors of his skin, increased pain from the tumors in her bones, and swelling of the tumors in her lungs. She then received the drug thalidomide 200 mg at night. The redness and swelling in her skin improved within 2 days and her breathing returned to normal within one week. Two weeks after completing treatment, all tumor in her skin had resolved clinically, her bone pain resolved and the tumors in her lungs resolved on repeat CAT scan. One week later, she returned to work as a school counselor. She tested disease free two months after treatment and was being maintained on thalidomide at the same dose.

Example 3: Treatment of Patient with Metastatic Melanoma with Ultrapheresis and Thalidomide.

Mr. P.G. is a 54 year old engineer with metastatic melanoma with metastases to lung and to lymph nodes in the mediastinum.

He received 24 ultrapheresis procedures, resulting in a 25% reduction of tumors. He was subsequently treated with an additional 12 procedures, resulting in minor tumor reduction despite evidence of tumor inflammation. The tumors regrew within one month. He was again retreated with ultrapheresis, again resulting in inflammation and some minor regression, but

was then treated with thalidomide at the time of tumor inflammation. Two months later, repeat CAT scan showed complete disappearance of tumors in the lung and mediastinum. He is being followed closely and shows no evidence of disease and has no medical complaints six months after completing treatment.

Example 4: Treatment of a Patient with Metastatic Adenocarcinoma with Ultrapheresis and Thalidomide.

Dr. R.S. is a 59 year old gentlemen with metastatic adenocarcinoma of the left upper lung with metastases to liver, brain and bones. His tumors had failed to respond to taxol, cis-platin and etoposide. His brain tumors had responded to radiation therapy.

He received 15 ultrapheresis procedures. Each procedure caused increased pain in tumors of his spine, pelvis, right hip and left shoulder. Follow up scans after ultrapheresis treatment revealed resolution of tumors in pelvis, spine, hip, and ribs. There was a 50% reduction in the primary tumor in the lung and liver. Thalidomide was then started at 200 mg each night. One month later, the scans revealed further reduction in the tumors in lung and liver. The patient's pains have all been resolved and he is asymptomatic at this time.

Modifications and variations of the method and compositions described herein will be obvious to those skilled in the art. Such modifications and variations are intended to come within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A method for inducing an immune response against transformed, infected or diseased tissue comprising ✓

removing components present in the blood having a molecular weight of 120,000 daltons or less, until the transformed, infected, or diseased tissue is reduced in amount.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the tissue is a solid tumor.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the components are removed from one blood volume.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein the components are removed in multiple treatments.

5. The method of claim 1 further comprising treating the tissue with an agent selected from the group consisting of anti-angiogenic compounds, procoagulant compounds, cytokines, chemotherapeutic agents, and radiation.

6. The method of claim 5 wherein the agent is a cytokine and the cytokine is selected from the group consisting of GM-CSF, erythropoietin, thrombopoietin, G-CSF, M-CSF and SCF.

7. The method of claim 1 further comprising selectively removing soluble TNF receptor 1 and receptor 2 molecules.

8. The method of claim 1 further comprising vaccinating the patient with a vaccine against the transformed, infected or diseased tissue.

9. A system for inducing an immune response against transformed, infected or diseased tissue comprising ✓

a device for removing components present in the blood having a molecular weight of 120,000 daltons or less, and

an agent selected from the group consisting of anti-angiogenic compounds, procoagulant compounds, cytokines, chemotherapeutic agents, and radiation.

10. The system of claim 9 wherein the agent is an anti-angiogenic compound.
11. The system of claim 9 wherein the agent is a procoagulant compound.
12. The system of claim 9 wherein the agent is a cytokine.
13. The system of claim 12 wherein the agent is a cytokine and the cytokine is selected from the group consisting of GM-CSF, erythropoietin, thrombopoietin, G-CSF, M-CSF and SCF.
14. The system of claim 9 wherein the agent is a chemotherapeutic agent.
15. The system of claim 14 wherein the agent is selected from the group consisting of alkylating agents, doxyrubicin, carboplatinum, cisplatinum, and taxol.
16. The system of claim 9 wherein the device includes means for administering radiation to the tissue.

METHOD AND COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATMENT OF CANCERS

Abstract

A method to treat cancer uses ultrapheresis, refined to remove compounds of less than 120,000 daltons molecular weight, followed by administration of replacement fluid, to stimulate the patient's immune system to attack solid tumors. In the preferred embodiment, the patient is ultrapheresed using a capillary tube ultrafilter having a pore size of 0.02 to 0.05 microns, with a molecular weight cutoff of 120,000 daltons, sufficient to filter one blood volume. The preferred replacement fluid is ultrapheresed normal plasma. The patient is preferably treated daily for three weeks, diagnostic tests conducted to verify that there has been shrinkage of the tumors, then the treatment regime is repeated. The treatment is preferably combined with an alternative therapy, for example, treatment with an anti-angiogenic compound, one or more cytokines such as TNF, gamma interferon, or IL-2, or a procoagulant compound. The treatment increases endogenous, local levels of cytokines, such as TNF. This provides a basis for an improved effect when combined with any treatment that enhances cytokine activity against the tumors, for example, treatments using alkylating agents, doxyrubicin, carboplatinum, cisplatinum, and taxol. Alternatively, the ultrapheresis treatment can be combined with local chemotherapy, systemic chemotherapy, and/or radiation.

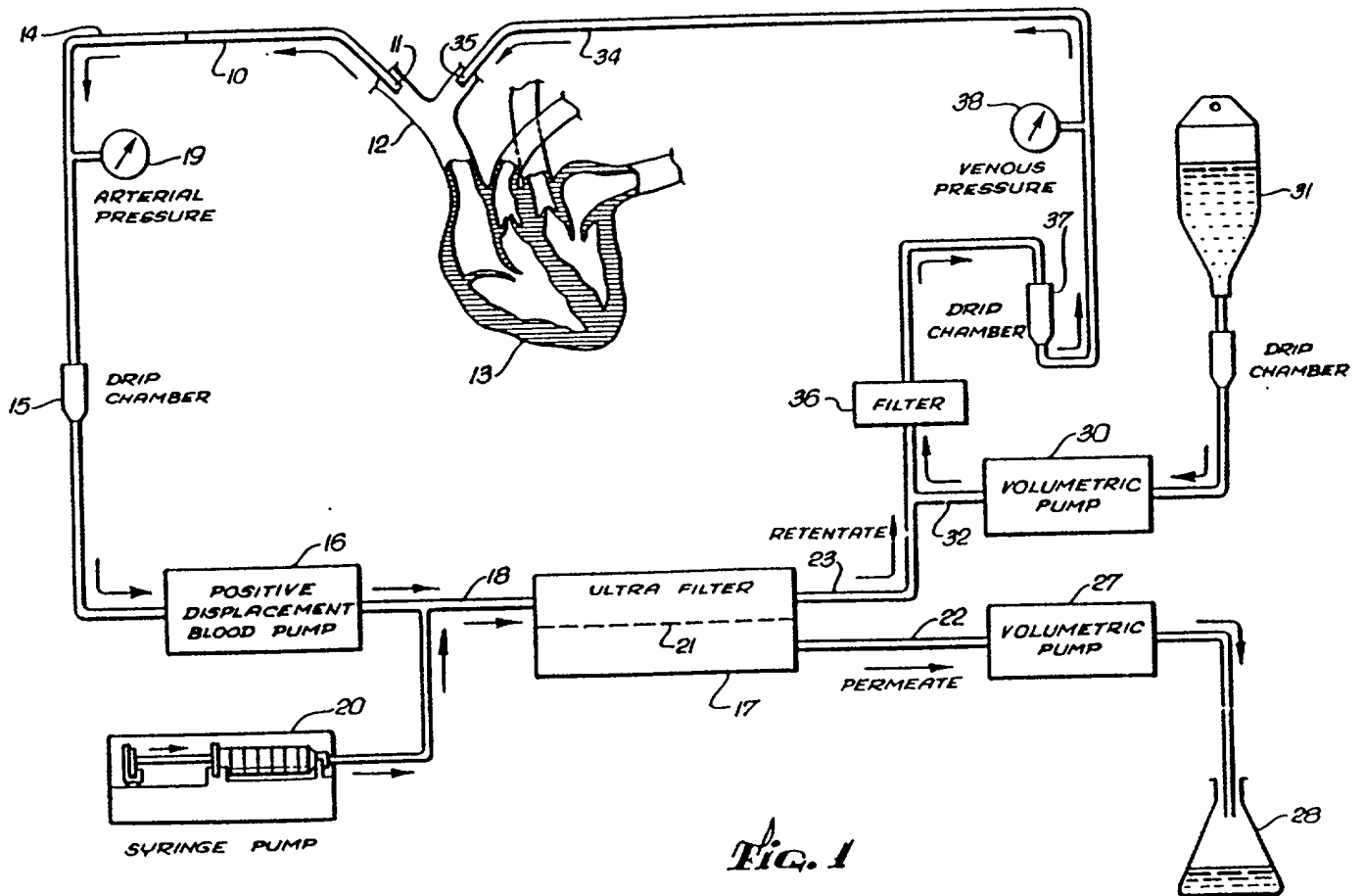
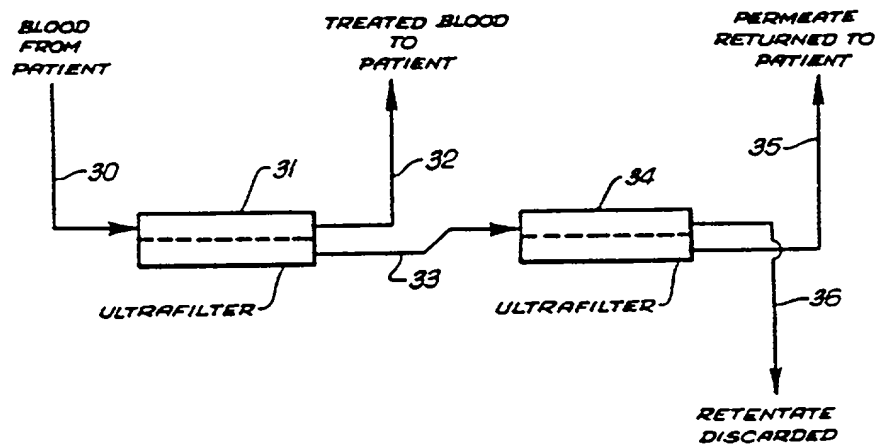


Fig. 2



DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below), or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATMENT OF CANCERS

the specification of which (check one)

_____ is attached hereto

☒ was filed on May 22, 1998
as application Serial No. EM500208477US

_____ and was amended on: _____
(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application(s)			Priority Claimed
_____ (Number)	_____ (Country)	_____ (Day/Month/Year Filed)	_____
_____ (Number)	_____ (Country)	_____ (Day/Month/Year Filed)	_____
_____ (Number)	_____ (Country)	_____ (Day/Month/Year Filed)	_____

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

Provisional Application Number	Filing Date
_____ (Number)	_____ (Day/Month/Year Filed)
_____ (Number)	_____ (Day/Month/Year Filed)
_____ (Number)	_____ (Day/Month/Year Filed)

Title * METHOD AND COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATMENT OF CANCERS *
By M. Rigdon Lentz
Filed May 22, 1998
DECLARATION

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 120 of any United States application(s) or PCT international application(s) designating the United States of America listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of the application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	Status (patented, pending, abandoned)
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(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	Status (patented, pending, abandoned)
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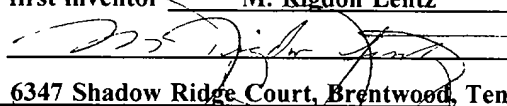
As named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full name of sole or first inventor M. Rigdon Lentz
Inventor's signature  Date May 21, 98
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Applicant or Patentee: M. Rigdon Lentz

Attorney's Docket No.: LEN 101

Serial or Patent No.: EM500208477US

Filed or Issued: May 22, 1998

For: **METHOD AND COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATMENT OF CANCERS**

**VERIFIED STATEMENT (DECLARATION) CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS
(37 CFR 1.9(f) AND 1.27(b) - INDEPENDENT INVENTOR)**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that I qualify as an independent inventor as defined in 37 CFR 1.9(c) for purposes of paying reduced fees under section 41(a) and (b) of Title 35, United States Code, to the Patent and Trademark Office with regard to the invention entitled "**METHOD AND COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATMENT OF CANCERS**" described in the specification filed

I have not assigned, granted, conveyed or licensed and am under no obligation under contract or law to assign, grant, convey or license, any rights in the invention to any person who could not be classified as an independent inventor under 37 CFR 1.9(c) if that person had made the invention, or to any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR 1.9(d) or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR 1.9(e).

No person, concern or organization has been assigned, granted, conveyed or licensed any rights in the invention, nor am I under any obligation under contract or law to assign, grant, convey or license any rights in the invention.

Title: METHOD AND COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATMENT OF CANCER
By: M. Rigdon Lentz
VERIFIED STATEMENT CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS

I acknowledge the duty to file, in this application or patent, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate. (37 CFR 1.28(b))

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.



M. Rigdon Lentz

Date: 5/21/98